

"Aladdin." The Bowery Theatre invites its patrons to see "The Golden Farmer," a piece seldom played in New York nowadays; and at Wood's three performances are announced—the burlesque of "The Barber of Seville" in the morning, "Iris" in the afternoon and "The Flying Dutchman" in the evening. Then there is to be a grand operatic concert by the Italian opera company at the Academy of Music in the evening, and minstrelsy, of course, tempts to mirth and laughter. The Theatre Comique, the San Francisco Minstrels, Bryant's Opera House, White's Athleteum, Tony Pastor's and the Circus in Fourteenth street, all present programmes intended to tickle the ochinistrous muscles and force the loud laugh which speaks a mind as free from care as from thought. Thanksgiving performances have come to be recognized as part of the day's amusements. With a list like this to choose from no one will have reason not to be thankful, for here is something for every taste.

The Buffalo Migration and Its Meaning.

A Kansas telegram of the 25th inst. brought the intelligence, by no means unimportant or unmeaning, that the construction train on the Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad had just encountered an immense buffalo migration. Its track was covered with the moving troop, which is stated to have extended over a belt of country ten miles long and two miles wide. The habits of the buffalo have long been the study of climatologists, and the singular phenomenon of their annual winter removal to the higher latitudes of the Continent has suggested the existence of warmer retreats on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains north of the forty-third parallel than any the sagacious animal can find further south. Mr. Blodget, the first and highest authority on American climatology, tells us that "buffaloes are far more abundant on the northern plains than on the plains which stretch from the Plate River southward, and they remain through the winter at their extreme border, taking shelter in the belts of woodland on the upper Athabasca and Peace Rivers." It is clearly understood now that the Pacific coasts of this Continent bear a marked climatic correspondence with the western coast of Europe and the British Islands. The former, bathed by the warm waters of the Pacific current, known as the Japan stream, and swept by the vapor-laden winds of the Great Western Ocean, are under the same atmospheric and thermometric influences experienced in the western countries of the Old World, so that we find the Winters of Norfolk, Va., transferred to Puget's Sound, and those of Washington almost as far north as Sitka (latitude fifty-seven degrees north). The resulting physical phenomenon is very noticeable in the remarkable "mild winter belt" which extends along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains in Montana, and has received its title from geographers because when the plains of Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri are covered with snow so as to deprive the wild cattle of subsistence, the buffalo finds abundant pasture on the bunch grasses of this wild belt. The fact, so often commented upon, that the Winters of Fort Laramie, in Wyoming, are less rigorous than those of St. Louis—so much further south and so much less elevated above the sea—also the early opening of Spring on the plains of the Columbia River and in the Upper Missouri, are all explicable by the same general phenomena which we have described.

The early exodus of the buffalo herds towards the higher latitudes of the Continent in British Columbia and the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Athabasca would betoken an early, and, as far as their keen instincts can forewarn, an excessively severe and snowy winter along the Plate and the region southward. If we may judge from the characteristic wisdom of the old monarch of the Plains, the present prognostics are too reliable to be disregarded. Even while we write the telegraph announces intense cold advancing over the plains of Dakota and Minnesota, with thermometers eight degrees below zero.

Our Indians—Report of the Commissioner.

The Indian Commissioner in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior enters into a long defence of the government policy towards the red men. He opens by attempting to forestall criticism by admitting that the peace policy was not altogether a brilliant success. In some things a certain amount of inconsistency is allowed to exist, as in the treatment of the peaceable and hostile tribes. While the latter are pampered and petted the good red man is left to eke out a miserable existence as best he can. The advantage of remaining "wild" must be very evident to the unsophisticated savage; and while the only prospect held out to him in reward for his becoming a member of some respectable peace-loving community is short rations and hard work, we think the noble red man is likely to prefer searing Uncle Sam into generosity by practising a little scalp-lifting. This programme is peculiarly suited to the aboriginal instincts, and allows the noble savage to combine profit with pleasure. The weak point of the report is the treatment of the peaceful Indians. The Commissioner does not seem to have recognized the fact that the way in which they are neglected reacts on the wild tribes and disinclines them to abandon their predatory life. We have constantly urged that kindness should always be used towards the Indian when anything can be accomplished by it, but we are of opinion that the arm of the government ought to strike more quickly and sharply than it has been accustomed to do, when gentle means have failed. The Commissioner, indeed, takes the same view, and amusingly enough tries to defend the government from the attacks of those papers which blamed the harshness and severity of Grant's Indian policy. We suppose that this is intended as a sly joke, for the good Commissioner must have used a microscope in making the discovery of the opposition to the severe measures adopted against the Indians. What the people want is that ample protection be afforded to the frontier population, and that the Howardising, which simply encourages the massacre of our pioneer citizens, be at once brought to an end, and that the pious General shall be translated to a bishopric. If Sheridan be left unhampered by the philanthropists he may be trusted to temper justice with

mercy and to impress on the savages the lesson that if they plunder or kill they will be punished. His policy will do more in a year to civilize the red man than could be effected by a century of the Quaker peace humbug, at which the wily savages only laugh.

The Edict Against the Slave Trade in China.

We published yesterday a very curious and characteristic edict of the Chinese government against the coolie traffic, or slave trade, in China. There seems to be an awakening all over the world against man holding his fellow man as property, whatever may be his color, black, white, yellow or brown. Nations and mankind generally had become so demoralized by slavery, which has existed in one form or another throughout all history, that even where abolished by law people have evaded the law and given some other name to the same thing. The cupidity of man has proved stronger than governments or public sentiment. But now a crusade has been commenced in earnest in every part of the civilized or semi-civilized world against slavery and the slave traffic, under whatever deceptive name they may flourish. The coolie trade in and with China for supplying the colonies of Spain and Portugal, Peru and other countries, with forced labor has resulted in one of the most atrocious and horrible forms of slavery. The Governor General of Kwangtung, China, has found it necessary to issue a proclamation denouncing the "vagrabonds" who decoy and kidnap people for the purpose of sale to go to a foreign land, a thing commonly known as "pig selling," and to warn the people against those who decoy the simple to slavery and destruction. Quaint as the language of this Chinese edict is, no protest of the most eloquent anti-slavery orator could be more forcible or more to the purpose. We hope this action of Governor General Jui may have the desired effect.

THE FUTURE OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The chairman of the National Committee of the liberal republican party has written a letter in regard to the future of that party. He says it is yet too soon to determine as to the future. When Congress meets the leaders of the party, Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton and others, will point the way to be followed in the future.

Congress meets on Monday next, December 2, and the Presidential electors meet at the capitals of their several States on Wednesday following, when the ballots will be counted and the result transmitted to Washington by special messenger.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

William H. Applewall is in Paris. Chief Justice Sanford E. Church is at the Grand Central Hotel. Captain Watmough, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Captain A. W. Kennedy, of the steamship Baltic, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge "Dick" Busted, of Alabama, and Jamaica, L. I., is at the Hotel Chatham, Paris. Congressman Clinton L. Merriam, of Locust Grove, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Benjamin F. Peixoto, United States Consul to Bucharest, Roumania, has arrived in Paris. Mr. Froide has announced that he will reply to all who have assailed him as an inaccurate historian. Charles Sumner lost \$10,000 by the Boston fire. Better lose it that way than by betting on the election. Mr. Anthony Trollope, the novelist, was a passenger for England on the steamship Cuba, that sailed yesterday. Congressman Oakes Ames was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, but has gone home, with his aims intent upon Turkey. Senator Henry Wilson yesterday passed through the city on his way to Washington. He stayed for a short time at the Astor House. Ralph Waldo Emerson, who is now in England, will shortly go to Italy and thence to Greece and Egypt. He will return home in the Spring. Lieutenant Colonel Schuyler Crosby, who was for years aide-de-camp to General Sheridan, is with his family at the beautiful town of Mentone, in France. Professor Hermann, of Heidelberg, a liberal theologian, has been appointed President of the Supreme Consistory of the Prussian established Church. A young married woman, who had refused to allow a public vaccinator to take lymph from the arm of her child, has been fined by the Hammer-smith (London) police magistrates. Prince Christian, of Holstein, conveyed to the King and Queen of Saxony an autograph letter from Queen Victoria congratulating the royal couple upon the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. W. D. Bloxham, of Florida, yesterday arrived at the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. Bloxham was the democratic candidate for Governor at the late election in his State. If he was not elected that blocks him and his little game. Mr. Cardwell has sanctioned the introduction of playing cards into the English soldiers' recreation rooms, as an experiment in the way of weaning soldiers from the public houses. Had his name anything to do with this card-in-law? Major Hesketh, who was elected an Alderman at Bolton, England, lately, has refused to accept the office on the ground that the party to which he belonged were not unanimous in his election. His kith and kin are not numerous among politicians. The indomitable Patrick Donohoe, of the Boston Pilot, was singing his favorite air—"Oh, say, can you see," &c., at the Boston Free banquet when he was informed that his splendid establishment was in ruins and a great portion of that part of the city in flames. Mr. Edward Wympyler has returned from his second journey of exploration in North Greenland. This gentleman is a well-known Alpine climber. He has written a fine book on his experiences on the glaciers, moraines and mountain peaks. He endures cold without a whimper. Yesterday morning Senator Lyman Trumbull arrived at the Hoffman House. In his company was Horace Maynard, the shadowless Congressman at Large from Tennessee. The Senator remained at the hotel, but the Congressman, after a short stay, continued on to Worcester, Mass., to spend Thanksgiving in the Yankee land of his birth. Russia has at last recognized the old "Raskolniks." This does not in truth mean that the Russian government has suddenly been endowed with and has expressed a belief in the existence of a rascally old Nick. Yet there are people who of a verity understand these same "Raskolniks" to be of the brood of Sin. However, it is only the intent heretofore to convey the information that the czar's government has accorded the privileges of citizens to the members of the above named sect, who have long been persecuted for their secession from the orthodox Greek faith.

THE DEED OF MR. GREELEY.

We are deeply grieved to learn that the serious illness which prostrated Mr. Horace Greeley some days since, induced by domestic sorrows and overwork, has taken an unfavorable turn. The great journalist, it pains us to say, is very low and sinking rapidly. The gravest fears are entertained by those near and dear to him.

DEATH OF PAYMASTER MEAD.

Paymaster George L. Mead, of the United States Navy, died at the Mare Island Navy yard yesterday.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Ominous Clouds Gathering on the Horizon of Europe.

MUTTERINGS OF THE RISING STORM.

German Anticipations of a Coming Struggle with France.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TAKEN.

Imperial Efforts to Stop Emigration and Keep the Fighting Men at Home.

THE DOWNFALL OF THIERS IMMINENT.

Fears of a Revolutionary Outburst and a Fierce Onslaught on the Foes of France.

BARON SCHLOZER ON THE CRISIS.

The Possibilities and Probabilities of the Near Future.

AUSTRIA AS A GERMAN FOE.

Information of the most positive character has been received in this city to the effect that, in consequence of the disturbed condition of political affairs in France, the German Minister of War has issued strict orders to the proprietors of all German ships leaving harbors on the coast of that country, to at once increase the rates of fare to emigrants going to any foreign country, in order that Germany may lose none of her soldiers and be fully

PREPARED FOR A MILITARY SURPRISE FROM FRANCE.

or other adjoining nations. This action of Bismarck is regarded as highly significant, as Baron Schlozer, the German Minister Resident at Washington, has just received advices from the home government which prompt him to take immediate steps to acquaint President Grant with the occasion of Germany's prohibition of emigration. It appears that our diplomatic agents abroad have severely criticised the course of Emperor William, and in reply the German Minister of War states that it is

A MEASURE OF SELF-PROTECTION.

solely, as the greatest excitement now exists in France over the tumult in the National Assembly and President Thiers' expected resignation. The German government, therefore, feels that it has no surety of peace. It is believed

A REVOLUTION IN FRANCE IS IMMINENT.

and that in the event of another outbreak the Austrian forces will side with those of France. The German troops having evacuated a great portion of French territory, and a large amount of the war indemnity remaining unpaid, it is feared the French will again take to the field. It is in consequence of this anticipation that Emperor William has taken this step, and not for the purpose of injuring American commerce or enterprise, as is supposed by many citizens of the United States at Berlin.

THE GERMAN MINISTER ON THE SITUATION.

This afternoon one of the resident Ministers here called on Baron Schlozer at his invitation, and substantially the following interview took place:—

"As a movement for political protection, Baron," said the caller, "or a military scheme to prevent a surprise on the part of France, do you regard this step of your government as a wise one?"

"That is a difficult question to answer," replied the Minister; "I am informed that it is the disturbed condition of political affairs in France that has caused our War Minister to issue this order."

"Do you regard a war between Germany and France as possible?"

"I do. The greatest confusion exists between the Right and Left Centres of the National Assembly at Versailles, and in all probability President Thiers will tender his resignation. Should he do so, in my opinion

an uprising would be unavoidable, and the cry of 'Revenge upon Germany!' would pervade all France. The Prussian troops having evacuated a great portion of the frontier territory, we have no assurance for the continuance of peace or the payment of the war indemnity."

"Do you think the payment of the war indemnity will be an incentive to France?"

"I do," said Baron Schlozer; "but their principal object will be

"THE RECOVERY OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE."

"Speaking of a coalition between France and Austria," said the caller, "is there any reason to suppose that Austria is dissatisfied with the course of Bismarck and Emperor William?"

"Austria may not be dissatisfied," was the answer, "but I hardly think that that affair of Schleswig-Holstein is settled. In case of another European war Austria would probably side against Germany."

"Have you any official information that your government apprehends trouble?"

"I have."

"How long has this state of things been going on?"

"Since the beginning of the present session of the National Assembly at Paris."

The interview here terminated and Baron Schlozer's caller withdrew. The Baron is understood to anticipate

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS ABROAD.

and the information he has received has set the whole diplomatic corps of Washington on edge.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

Cabinet Council for Ministerial Consideration of the Parliamentary Position.

The Majority and Minority Reports of the Assembly Committee To Be Debated by the Ministry—President Thiers to Appear in His Place in the Legislative Body—The National Crisis in Process of Tranquilization.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Nov. 27, 1872.

The members of the French Cabinet will assemble in Ministerial session to-day for deliberation upon the report of the majority of the Committee on the Address and also debate the resolution of the minority.

THE COMMITTEE MINORITY REPORT VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The resolution adopted by the minority of the Committee on the Address in reply to M. Thiers' message proposing to the Assembly the nomination of a committee to present a bill establishing Ministerial responsibility and embodying the necessary constitutional reforms fixes the number of members of the committee at thirty, not thirty-five, as stated in a despatch cabled from this city yesterday.

PRESIDENT THIERS' PERSONALITY IN THE PARLIAMENT.

His Excellency President Thiers will attend the session of the Assembly to-morrow, when the report of the majority will come up for consideration.

THE CRISIS ABATING WITH A PROSPECT OF CONCILIATION.

The vote yesterday postponing immediate consideration of the committee's report has served to greatly allay the excitement of the past few days, and many persons believe the crisis has passed.

PARIS PATIENT AND THE NATION PATHETIC.

Paris is quiet this morning, and the despatches from the provinces report that a corresponding degree of tranquillity exists in the country.

ENGLAND.

Bullion in Unusually Heavy Flow to the Bank and the Rate of Discount Likely To Be Reduced.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 27, 1872.

The immense influx of bullion into the Bank of England continues, and the rate of discount will probably be reduced to-morrow.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Political Ways and Means to Be Adopted Against Tipple Vendors.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1872. Committees of conference of the various State temperance organizations met in this city to-day. John O'Donnell was chosen to preside and H. S. McCollum Secretary. It was decided to press the local prohibition and civil damage laws before the Legislature next session, and ask for a repeal of all license laws. A constitution pledges and rules for organizing citizens' temperance alliances in the various localities were adopted and a State Temperance Alliance was formed to take general charge of the work, with the following officers:—President, J. W. Stebbins, Rochester; Vice-President, John O'Donnell, Louisville; Treasurer, H. Bronson, Amsterdam; Secretary, H. S. McCollum, Albany. An Executive Committee of seven was also elected. The Alliance declares the object to be the election of officials who will make and enforce prohibitory laws. They will act with other bodies of a similar nature, or independently, as may seem best in each instance.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

Warrent and Kellogg Still Before the Federal Courts.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1872. The Kellogg-Warrent case is progressing in the Federal Courts. Messrs. Justice and Howe argued for the defendants to-day.

THE ALABAMA DEADLOCK.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 27, 1872. The entire day has been spent in awaiting the action of committees appointed by each body for the purpose of trying to effect a settlement of the pending trouble. Nothing definite has been arranged.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Vance Still Ahead on the Ballot Taken in the Legislature.

RALEIGH, Nov. 27, 1872. The second ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows:—Vance, 75; Merrimon, 20, and Poole, 72. The vote will be taken again to-morrow, and it is hard to tell how the matter will end.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Alabama. MONTGOMERY, Nov. 27, 1872. The official vote for Grant electors in this State is 90,272; for Greeley, 79,441; for O'Connor, none.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1872. The complete official returns of the election in this State give Grant 13,600 majority.

Michigan. DETROIT, Nov. 27, 1872. The official returns of the election in this State give Grant 13,244 votes; Greeley, 76,776; O'Connor, 2,852; Black, 1,264.

Kansas Election. TOPKAW, Nov. 27, 1872. The vote of the State was canvassed to-day. The following are the official majorities:—Osborn, rep., for Governor, 31,977; Stone, for Lieutenant Governor, 32,945; Smallwood, for Secretary of State, 33,534; Wilder, for Auditor, 33,131; Hayes, for Treasurer, 31,195; Williams, for Attorney General, 33,445; McCarty, for Superintendent of Schools, 33,445; McCarty, for Chief Justice, 33,020. The majorities on Congressmen, all republicans, are:—Lowe, 32,915; Phillips, 32,650; Cobb, 31,601.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROADWAY.

At half-past two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Arion concert saloon 722 Broadway. From this building the fire communicated to Kelly & Leon's Minstrel Hall, No. 720, and reaching the stage, completely gutted that building. Then communicating with the adjoining house, occupied by T. Allston Brown, Dramatic Agency, it demolished that building, running along the block in the rear to Bond street, and assailed the rear part of the houses on Lafayette place. About twenty persons were sleeping in the burning building at the time, all of whom were saved by Captain Byrne and his officers. The street at three o'clock was crowded with people and the fire was still raging.

"BLOODY ARKANSAS."

View of the Troubled State by a Recent Resident. BROOKLYN, Nov. 23, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—I notice in a recent issue you call Arkansas the "Bloody State." In quite another sense than the one in which readers take this meaning phrase is Arkansas a "bloody State." It probably has some of the "best blood" of the North pouring into it in the form of emigration. Arkansas was originally settled by the sons of planters of the South, with a mixture from all parts of the Union, the F. F. V.'s included, of course. Like all new States, such as California, Texas, Colorado, &c., the bowie knife and Judge Lynch rule here. This is all past now, and, excepting some trivial disturbances incident to election, Arkansas to-day is a peaceful Southern State in law and order. From an intimate acquaintance with Arkansas, the character of her rulers, and a more intimate acquaintance with the efforts made for public improvement in schools, railways, manufactures, settlement of lands and the full development of the resources of the State, I assure your readers that Arkansas will not stand behind her sister States, now that the elections have settled all the disturbing questions of society in the Southwest. Ohio is the West's gateway, so Arkansas is the Southwest's. Scott's and Marshall's (Robert's) Southern Pacific projects must pass across Arkansas, and as there is no road had been practicable save the one from Little Rock to Memphis from the Missouri line to the Gulf, the very centre of the State must receive this project to the Pacific. All that great Texas trade in cheap beef must pass through Arkansas. In our opinion, Mexico will be ours at no distant day, and Arkansas at that time will be situated at the very centre of this great Republic. The debt of Arkansas—I mean that only on which she "pays" interest, and she always paid her "pays" interest—only \$2,600,000 in round numbers. We take from Treasurer Page's communication in July last from the State debt of Arkansas. Why Massachusetts owes \$20,000,000, and nobody questions her integrity financially. The cotton lands of Arkansas alone are worth more for productive purposes than the whole of New England, if we speak of her resources, agriculturally. This has proved that the bloodiest States have always turned out to be the best. Arkansas is eminently a bloody State. Everybody knows what Pike's Peak, in Colorado, and especially Denver, was a hot bed of crime. Arkansas is a better State, yet Texas had fair to stand first, Kentucky, in Colonel Crockett's bloody, Illinois had an unenviable notoriety in that regard; and even Massachusetts, when she whipped the Indians and the witches, was bloody. Harrah for the bloody State! It is a forerunner of energy, of daring, of prowess, of manhood, that Arkansas has. Arkansas is one of the most promising States in our Union in one before they condemn. AN ARKANSIAN.

ST. LOUIS HOUSE OF REFUGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27, 1872. The affairs of the House of Refuge of this county have again been investigated by the Grand Jury, and that body will to-morrow publish an elaborate report to the examination. They call attention to various defects in the law under which that institution was organized, advise radical changes in it, and recommend a thorough re-organizing of the present system of treatment of the inmates, which permits harsh punishment for trivial offences, and which, in their judgment, has an opprobrious effect, and which should prevail in a reformatory institution.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A German named George Fritz, a resident of Newark, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by opening a vein in his arm with a razor. The would-be self-murderer was fortunately discovered a few moments after committing the deed and removed to St. Michael's Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. Fritz has a wife and nine children residing in Rahway, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

A slight difficulty exists between Serbia and Turkey, which, according to a German paper, threatens to produce an open rupture. The town of Zorink, on the frontier of Turkey and Serbia, although belonging beyond doubt to the latter country, is now occupied by a Turkish garrison. The removal of the garrison was promised as far back as 1867 by Ali Pasha, then Grand Vizier to the Sultan, and has since been a subject of dispute. Notwithstanding this promise the Turkish garrison still remains in Zorink. The Serbian government have lately taken up the question with great energy. According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Kaiserlicher Zeitung* they have gone so far as to threaten the non-payment of Serbia's debt in case the wish of the Sultan to comply with "I would be sorry to have to tell the tribute," is the energetic reply which the German journal puts in the mouth of the Grand Vizier. Simultaneously with the existing constitution, conflict in the most important kingdom of the German Confederation, a struggle, no less exciting in its nature than the struggle between the Sultan and the Sultan, is being waged in the German Empire. The Prince of Lippe-Detmold has been placed by his subjects in a most awkward position. Provisions for governing the country constitutionally, Lippe-Detmold, like larger States, has a Parliament to which somewhat important functions are assigned. But unfortunately the inhabitants of Lippe-Detmold are not disposed to do with the Parliament. In one district no representatives are elected; the representatives elected in the other districts are not elected when he goes to open Parliament, thus nothing but empty benches before him. Under these painful conditions the Prince has applied to the Emperor for assistance, and in response the Emperor has sent an able administrator in the person of Minister Frowell. This reinforced the Prince's defiance to his recalcitrant subjects. A few days ago he published a proclamation, in which, after enumerating the sins of his subjects, he declared that in the future he would govern without Parliament and on his own responsibility.

NIPPED BETWEEN ICE FLOES.—The Polynia, one of the Dundee fleet of whalers which has just returned, has been captured by a narrow escape on the 20th of July. As the Polynia was steaming along a lane of water between two large floes of ice, the latter suddenly came together, squeezing the ship between them, breaking the propeller gears, displacing the propeller, splitting the after sternpost, and doing considerable damage to the ship's rigging. The crew, being entirely powerless, the ice on the weather side was about eighteen feet in thickness, while that on the lee side was about four feet. The ship was soon after thrown over until her masts formed an angle of about forty-five degrees with the surface of the water, and began to lean considerably. When the pressure was immediately set to work, while other men were employed in lowering the boats and their clothing, the ship was thrown overboard. When the pressure of ice would take off she would sink. At noon the pressure took off, and the steamship Erik steamed down the Foulness in tow, and her masts came on to the ice to assist the Polynia's men in removing their boats, clothing, &c., back to the ship. The Erik then towed the Polynia some miles until clear water was reached, when the propeller was fixed on with a chain, and other temporary repairs were performed, and in a narrow escape of Cape Henry, the remainder of her voyage.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

THE GROWTH OF LIVERPOOL.—If Liverpool continues to increase as a port at its present rate it will soon be the largest in the world, and there can be little doubt that this will be the case, for the growth of American commerce and population means also the increase of every species of commercial activity in Liverpool. The very large scheme of dock extension which will probably be decided upon soon, has great interest for the city, as it is a question whether application shall be made to Parliament to carry out all of three plans for the enlargement of the docks, or whether one, and if only one, then which of the schemes that are known in Liverpool as the north, east and south extensions. All three are considerable annual increases, and a gross revenue which last year amounted to more than one million sterling, with enlarged accommodation bringing larger receipts. The Liverpool Dock Board is in a position to undertake quite as large an extension of their dock system as is desired. History presents few, if any, more wonderful examples of commercial growth than that of the port of Liverpool. In 1757 the dock dues amounted to only £336 15s.; in 1850, very nearly a century later, they had reached £2,422,142 10s. and now, and in the great necessity is still for more accommodation. The need will become greater as the colonies and independent States of the East and West continue to develop their latest resources.

ILLNESS OF THE POET MACDONALD.

Mr. George MacDonald, the well known Scotch poet, was to have lectured in Newark last evening, under the auspices of the Cluayonian Society, but was prevented from appearing in consequence of severe and sudden illness. He is in care of Dr. Abraham Coles, a Newark *literatus* of some local note, at the doctor's residence at Scotch Plains. Mr. MacDonald lectured at Plainfield on Tuesday evening.

DISASTER ON THE LAKE.

Loss of a Schooner and All Hands at Ludington.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27, 1872. A private despatch from Ludington, Mich., says that the schooner *Southern* went ashore last night near Ludington, and that all hands were lost. No particulars were given.

FATAL CASUALTY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27, 1872. By the fall of a scaffold at a new building at the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, this forenoon, six men were precipitated a distance of fifty feet to the stone pavement below. William Dobbie and William White struck upon their heads and were killed instantly. The others, singularly enough, were unharmed.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1872. At a meeting of the Fire Committee of the City Councils to-night it was determined to present an ordinance to the Councils asking that the pay of the firemen be increased. It was also proposed to secure more apparatus.

A MAN DETERMINED TO DIE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27, 1872. Conrad Brewer, a German, a stove dealer here, committed suicide this evening by taking arsenic. On Sunday he endeavored to cut his throat, but was prevented, and twice since has endeavored to take his life by taking laudanum, but each time took too much and was unsuccessful. Whiskey is assigned as the cause of the rash act.

A CRASH ON THE PANHANDLE RAILROAD.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1872. The express passenger train on the Panhandle Railroad, which left Cincinnati last night, ran into the rear of the freight train near this place, demolishing the engine and express car of the passenger train, killing the engineer, Jacob H. Gates, and seriously injuring the fireman.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1872. The Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club commences on Saturday. The prospects are good for an interesting week's racing.

KILLED ON SHIPBOARD.

Patrick Whitson, a man twenty-five years of age, yesterday, while aboard a vessel lying in the East River, received a fracture of the skull and other injuries by a flagstaff falling on him. Whitson, who lived at 336 East Fifty-fourth street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where death subsequently ensued. Coroner Wright was notified.

NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1872. Lieutenant Commander G. F. Schuitze, Lieutenant E. H. C. Lettice, J. P. Moser and W. W. Roescher are ordered to the Nicaragua Surveying Expedition; Assistant Surgeon Edward Evers to the New York Naval Hospital; Commander K. R. Breesa was detached from the command of the *Plymouth* on the 21st ult., and placed on waiting orders.